## DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL

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## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : : MARCH 2, 1886.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Our telegraphic report from thirty leading cities of the United Sates shows an increase in the clearings last week over the corres; onding week last year of 20 6 per cent, or outside of New York of 19 per cent., which shows that the situation is still an improving one. Referring to cities in which Memphis is interested, incressed figures over 1885 at the following cities: Chicago 8 6 per cent, St. Louis 29.9, Cincinnati 16.9, Louisville 7.8, Kansas City 6.1. Memphis declined 7.8 per cent., New Orleans had a decline of 0.9 per cent. The demand for money was a little better at New York last week, with no change in the rates; call loans were put out freely at 11 to 2 per cent., with an occasional 24 per cent. In London sixty days' to three months' discounts are done at 14, the bank rate remaining unchanged at 2 per cent. Our foreign exchange market was unchanged. a part of the demand was met by exports of gold-bars, \$982,219 51; coin, \$410,000. Capital is still invested in sterling for security. Silver is reacting from its extreme depression to 46} pence an ounce, and the New York Advocate quotes the bullion value of the silver dollar at 79.66 cents. The upward turn appears to come from the depressed trade of Europe having led to some expression in favor of restoring silver, from quarters that hope that any change will help to make times better. Among ourselves the dread of silver is to some extent light sned, spite of the spirit shown in Congress, by the wise course of the National Treasury in declining to continue the course of forcing upon the country silver it does not want, which slways reaches the Tressury again through the custom-house. Of the interstate railroad bill and the bankruptsy bill in Congress little is | bolders dare not hold stocks for better heard, and it appears that if business permanently improves it will not be "the wisdom of Congress" in attending to the difficulties that have depressed business that will have the credit of it.

WHERE THE CHICKENS GO.

The reader of history who has made himself familiar with the strange phenomena of human events there recorded, and who has traced the thread evolution that connects them, showing the logical sequence of cause and effect-cannot but be struck by one of the threads that run in the tangled lines that constitute the relative positions of England and Ireland as they present themselves to-day. Oppresgion reduced the mass of the Irish people to poverty, and poverty entailed famine at recurring intervals. Poverty also entailed evictions-the people were made poor by oppression and were punished by eviction for being too poor to pay their rent. The result of their manifold distresses led the Irish people to emigrate in multitudes. This was hailed by the English rulers of Ireland as a relief. Those who were discontented, and therefore dangerous, and the young and spirited who were impatient unwrong, they went. The reduced number remaining, and those comparatively manageable, promised England a lightening up of the trouble that had existed, and a chance of obtaining a control that should prevent further trouble. So thought Ireland's enemies, but never were expectations more utterly blasted. Wherever they were, the "exilea of Erin" never forgot "the old sod." Under new conditions, with better education, and sujoying more expansive influence, the Irish emigrant showed what an Irishman can be when released from oppression, from dictating landlords, and from the curse and bitterness of a poverty that touches on destitution. Free, independent citizons, with minds informed and comfart and plenty in their homes, they were able to send substantial aid to those who were laboring to disenthral Ireland. Their oppressors smiled as they saw them depart, outcasts from theinstive land. Now these exiles stand forward in their manlinees, and by their contributions supply the means by which Parnell has been able to carry out his policy, unite the country in combined action, and make its people masters of the power that had been the source of their suffering. What the poor Irishman at home, who had only his bloo I to give for his country, could not accomplish, his exiled brother, whose absence had been considered "a good riddance," was able to do. See the result-the Irish memhers of Parliament masters of the sitnation, making and unmaking minisstate, army and banner sunk under and small marging.

the waves, while the oppressed ones marched on, making the desert echoes ring with their song of triumple. The emigration that appeared like a downfall and a defeat to Ireland has proved its rescuer and its saviour. Here is matter for study to the historian and the philosopher, but a dramatist has summed up the whole matter in one significant sentence: "The chickens come home to roost "

DANGER TO AMERICAN WHEAT, The American wheat market is falling into a position that very seriously threatens danger to the interests of the American farmer. For the last few years speculators have held wheat out of the market in the hope of producing a scarcity there, and so enabling them to scoop up extravagant profits. So mistaken is this grasping policy that under its very auspices last week wheat in the British market quoted at 29s 4d, and the week before at 29s 6d. The New York Tribune says that at the 29s 4d rate British wheat is selling at about 89% cents a bushel, which is less than is asked for No. 2 red winter in New York. The seven months of the present crop year show British imports of wheat to be 16,800,000 bushels, against 25,200,000 during the corresponding seven months last year, and the Atlantic States have decreased their exports from 18,327,000 to 7,582,-000 bushels, a decrease of about 58 per cent. Such a decline caunot be regarded as a matter of indifference, especially when the vast accumulation of wheat stocks is taken into consideration. The great grain organ of England, the Mark Lane Express, says: "The American option is the curse of the world, and paralyzes trade at London and Liverpool." To that "carse" add the influence of our immense accumulations, and the gravity of the situation cannot be misunderstood. To keep the wheat here, under impression that the British buyers will become alarmed, apprehending a deficient supply, is absurd to the last degree. They know that if the import of American wheat has fallen off, it is not from want of abundant stocks. Those stocks influence the English market as much as if the portion of them open for export were in the warehouses there. Indeed, for evil, it inflaences more. Nobody there leels certain that American speculators may not collapse any day. They judge that American holders and bankers will not go on forever holding a stock of wheat for which there is no demand. Chicago constantly holds wheat beyond the British prices; the effect is accumulation of stocks from the attempt to force the whole world to pay such prices as the

American speculator may please to demand. Here we see monopoly in all its deformity, and the baneful results upon the general welfare are evident. The large stocks held here depressed the markets everywhere, because of the uncertainty when American wheat may raise the supply to flood hight, British and so prices go down, not merely in spite of, but because of American wheat being held out of the market. But there are more serious consequences in prospect than the present attitude of the market alone. While American wheat is held out of the market every effort is made in Europe to find the necessary supply elsewhere, and Indian and other growers are induced to cultivate grain in opposition to us. We are thus inducing Europe to discover how it can dispense with the American supply altogether. We are teaching the world that the American supply is not indispensable to its needs. This threatens the future of the American farmer. who may find that his apathy to his own interests, and his overconfidence in the strength of his own position, may be followed by consequences

most momentous in their influences

TWO PARLIAMENTS FOR TRELAND The New York Herald of Wednesday publishes a map of Ireland to show the preponderance of the Roman Catholic over the Protestant population, which is about four and a half to one, a fact that has long been apparent to the English-speaking public. But our contemporary has a novel purpose in republishing this information as conspicuously as it does by counties marked on an outline map. It proposes as a solution of the home rule difficulty that England grant the Protestants a Parliament to meet in Belfast, and the Roman Catholies one to meet in Dublin. This is, of course, absurd. Religious bigotry, hate and intolerance would thus be perpetuated. But aside from that most dreadful of evils, it is not to be tolerated. because it is national and not religious autonomy that the people of Ireland want. They want a national and not a religious Parliament. The Protestant minority has nothing to fear from the Catholic inajority. Parnell, as nearly all the Irish revolutionary leaders since '98 have been, is a Protestant. They were men moved by love of country to contend for the right of self-government as an inherent right, the first of all rights, and the dominant one, to which religion, as every-

and absurd. The Negro Fxodus From the South.

thing else, must play a secondary part.

The Herald's suggestion is nonsense

ISPECIAL TO THE APPEAL. CHATTANOOGA, TANK, March 1 .-Agents who have been thoroughly canvasing North and South Carolina for colored emigrants state that the colored exodus from the Southern States to the extreme West has only fairly begun. At least 3000 are now reported to be making arrangements leave during the present season, fully as many having stready gone. stits they are going West betries! Pharab excited as he pursued as farm hands and are becoming important desired victims, but he and his provenied in the fourth by high rents

THE ISSUE SQUARELY MET

PRESIDENT'S POSITION TOWARD THE SENATE.

A Strong Statement of His Case in a Lengthy Message to That Body.

HE REPUSES TO ALLOW ANY IN-PRINCEMENT

Of His Rights, in Any Way, in the Matter of Removals or Suspensions.

Washington, March 1.—The following is the President's message to the Sevate defining his position in regard to giving reaso as for the suspension or removal of officials.

THE MESSAGE

To the Senate of the United States: "Ever since the beginning of the resent session of the Senate the different heads of the government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Sen-ate, from members of such committtees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that boy, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the mansgement and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a pre-sumption, the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted that from first to last the information sought and the papers thus demanded were for use by the Senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to. Though these suspensions my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsi-I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in In this condition of affairs I have forebore addressing the Senate upon the subject, lest I might be accused of thrusting myself un-bidden upon the attention of that body. But the report of the Com-mittee on the Judiciary of the Sen-ste, lately presented and published. which censures the Attorney-General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evince a misapprehension of the position of the executive upon the question of such suspensions, will, I hope, justify ta's communication.

THE DUSTIN PAPERS The President refers to the resolution of the Senate calling for the Dus-tin papers and the reply of the Attor-

this resolution and the answer thereto

the issue is thus stated by the Com-

ney-General thereto and says:

mittee on the Judiciary at the outset of the report: "The important question, then, is whether it is within the constitutional competency of either House of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United Stites creare themselves." I do not suppose that the public offices of the United States are regulated or controlled in their re-lations to either House of Congress by the fact that they were "created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentalities were greated for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of the government under the constitution and the laws and that they are unincumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their construction and unembar-rassed by any obligation to the Senate as to the price of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any department of the executive branch of the government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in the public offices. While it is by no means considered that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of the body, and though no such paper or document has been specifically de-manded in any of the numerous re-quests and demands made upon the departments, yet as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in snawer to such application. The letter of the Attorney-General in response to the resolution of the Senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relative to the case within the period specified in the resclution. The letter was intended, by its description of the papers and docu-ments remaining in the custody of department, to convey the idea that they were not official, and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, papers and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands preceded it. Everything that had been written or done on behalf of the Senats from the beginning pointed to all letters of a private and unofficial nature as the objects of search, if they were to be found in the departments and provided they had been presented to the executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office. Against the transmission of such papers and documents, I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as it is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney-General or any other head of a department the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the executive and not otherwise," but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me, or intended for my use and action, nursely unofficial and private, not in-frequently confidential and having

reference to the performance of a duty

exclusively mine. I consider them in

no proper sense as upon the files of

completely under my control. I sup-pose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire prepriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the objects of the Senate's request consist of letters and representations addressed to the executive or intend-ed for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, and in the ight of other facts, so worthless, that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate, and simply because they are pre-served, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the Senate; it not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded as official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same, whether they are kept in the executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental custody. Nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling-block in the way of performance of Senatorial duty it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have en described derive no official character from any constitutional statutory or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the executive.

THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND OFFICIALS. It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion. And I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citicens of known good repute and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of Senators or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their as sociates, and there are few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members who are identified politically with the majority in the Senate. While therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Secare to papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are, in any view of the subject, official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the any document whatever, the aid 0.2 any way save through the judic'al progress of trial or impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the executive, in the supervision during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials. I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the constitution, which in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Sanota halongs to the legislative branch of the government. When the constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office, to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people, and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of the constitution, to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions. the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the constitution, ng many who aided preparation, a legislative comprising construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the exceptive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that in the subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to in curtail this power of the some way President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such legislation. The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partizanship and political bitterness which culminated in the President's impeachment. This law provided that the Federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate, when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to per form their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate it shall be the duty of the President to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case. This statute, passed in 1867, Congress was overwhelmingly and bit-terly opposed politically to the President, may be regarded as an indica-tion that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the subjugation of executive to legislative will to furnish itself a law for the purpose, instead of attempting to reach

he object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right. THE LAW AS IT STANDS. The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowwould justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be re-marked in passing, that under the law the President has the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reasons therefor, instead of being excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the department. Two after the law of 1887 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a President in political secord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from cifice during the recess of the Senate were entirely rep and in their places were substitued provisions which, instead of limiting the the department, but as deposited there causes of suspension to misconduct for my convenience, remaining at Il crime, disability or disqualification,

expressly permitted such suspension by the President "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidences and rearons" for his action. With these mod! fications and with all branches of the government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to captions obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 much less destructive of executive discretion. And yet the great general and patriotic citizen who, on the 4th of March, 1869, as umed the duties of Chief Executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his oblication to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and appre-hensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of the statutes even in their modified form, in his message to Congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency I am unable to state whether or no this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since repeated. If it has not, the reason (an probably be found in the experience which den strated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character. And so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuctude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THESE LAWS

is by no means a lmitted. But why

should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons," be now in effect and applied to the present ex ective instead of the law afterwards passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits suspensions by the President "in his discretion," and carefully omits the requirement that "evidence and reason for his action in the case" shall be reported to the Senate? The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive dis cretion and executive function, which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust. My oath to support and defend the constitution; my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their office and to relonquish them, and my duty to the Chief the crowd at several points along the Magistracy, which I must preserve unimpared in all its digaity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comp with these demands. To the end that the service may be improved, the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment. I shall continue, as I have thus far done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the informat'on I possess touching the fi ness of the nominess placed before them for their ac ion, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the place of suspended officials. Upon a refusel to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our ctive duties within their well defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the constitution and the laws have placed this responsiblility upon the executive of the government it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished. It has been claimed that the present executive having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fate of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication. ALL PLEDGES FAITHFULLY REDERMED

I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be moved during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power; and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisan-ship which ought to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carried with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration, it is to be hoped that it may be a defense against unjust suspension in the practice of the executive. Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of official power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed; but not a supension has been made except it appeared to my satis'action that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for sus-pension have been denied, and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspension has caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices. The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influence me in declining to submit to the demand of the Senate. I have constantly refused to auspend cials, and thus increased the displess-ure of political friends, and yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them. Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees conditioned upon the wal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolution now before the Senate that no confirmation will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people. GEOVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Massion, Washington, D. C. March 1, 1856. I AM satisfied that Tongaline has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used.

HENRY BOWERMAN,
Postmaster, Kennard, Wash. Cq. Neb

EUROPEAN MONEY MARTS.

THE FEILING AT LEADING FI-NANCIAL CENTERS.

Disaffection in London Against the Queen-Preparations for a Royal Jubilee.

London, March 1 .- There was a better demand for discount, three months being quoted at 11. Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and dealings were limited. The changes were unimpresant. American railway se-culties were week, without a decided fall. Eumors of opposition to the Reading reorganization scheme cont nued with the pool rate induced operators to realize. The volume of investment dealings diminished. Investos are waiting for signs of a revival. Yesterday's dealings showed slightsymptoms of a recovery and prices closed the firmest of the week.

PARS, March 1.-The Bourse was firm until Saturday when there was a general drop in rentes, owing to news of discontent in the mining districts. Panana shares fell 30 france, numerous small investors selling

Firm at Berlin. BEILIN, March 1.—The Bourse wis firm. Hungarian, Italian, Russian and Turkish securities show a rise of onehalf of one per cent. Credit Anstall declised 7 marks owing to a false marks owing to a false report of a bad balance. Exchange on Lendon closed at 2040 for short and 20.334 for long, and private discount at 1 ?.

AN UNPOPULAR QUEEN. Came of the Dissatisfaction of British Subjects.

London special: Lord Hobbouse and Attorney-General Russell join Mr. Broadburst in denial of hearing bisses when the Queen was toasted at the bauquet given by the labor membes of Parliament the other evening, but it is nevertheless indisputable that there were a number of hisses and, further, that several of the guest ostentatiously omitted to drink the that the Queen is growing unpopular. A similar demonstration occurred at the Liberal dinner at Belper. The company refused to permit the national anthem to be included in the programme, owing, no doubt, to re-sentment of the Queen's treatment of Mr. Gladstone. When the Queen was on her way to Albert Hall on Friday to attend the performance of Gouncd's oratorio, Mors et Vita, another illus tration of the popular feeling was furnished. Hisses were heard from

This disaffection for her majesty spings par ly from the opread of the republican spirit among the masses and partly from discontent at her chronic abstention from participation in public duties. It is reported that the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and others in whom she reposes confi dence have advised the Queen to abandon her seclusion and as far as possible to again mingle in official and social affairs. They are said to have advised that if her health permits, she preside over the social forms of London for at least three months, thus bringing joy and satisfaction to the hearts of tradesmen and manufacturers, and restoring the much regretted brilliancy of the metropolitan season

They also urge her majesty to countenance the movement which is on foot to celebrate in grand style the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, which occurs in June, 1887. Lord Salisbury has pledged himself to organize a national jubilee on this occasion in conjunction with Mr. Gla stone, the Prince of Wales to be president of the committee which will have the matter in charge. It is thought probable that the Queen will assent to this appeal. She is said to have been considerably impressed by the recent signs that she is losing her hold upon the people's esteem, though the rumor which has been in circulation that her adherence to the Albert Hall performance was due to this is erroneous, as the managers of CAURE the ball were notified before the labor basquet incident occurred that the Queen would be present to hear the

> FOREIGN MISCELLANY. Bismarck's Health.

Beaux, March 1 .- Prince Bismarck

has recovered from his recent attack of sciatics. He will attend the annual political dinner Tuesday.

Royal Wedding.

VIENNA, March 1 — The marriage of the Archduchess Maria of Tuscany to the Archduke Carl Stephan, brother of the Queen Regent of Spain, was solemnized yesterday by the Archbishop of Vienna. The ceremony was very imposing, and was w tnessed by Emperor Francis Joseph and a host of members of the royal family, princes and other distinguished per-

THE FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA. Interest in the Assembly Increas-

DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., March 1.
The tabernacle services yesterday of the Florida Chautanqua Assembly were of a devotional nature, conducted by Bishop Mallileu, Dr. Hatfield, Dr Paine and Dr. Northrop of Connecticut, assisted by Prof. Case and the Impe-rial Silver Cornet Band. The interest in this assembly is daily growing, and visitors are daily arriving from all parts of the Union.

State Superintendent Russell of the Florida school system, and the teachers of all the public schools, arrived here to day to attend the lecture of the Florida Chautauqua. School teachers of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and South and North Carolina will arrive next week.

THREE MEN KILLED By a Powder Explosion at Dayton, Ohio,

DAYTON, O., March 1.-The dry house of the Miami Powder Company, near Xenia, blew up this morning a 2:45 o'clock, killing three men and blowing the building and in chinery to atoms. The shock was distinctly felt here all over the city. There were 2400 twenty-five-pound kegs in the house when the explosion occurred. t was caused by the explosion of the boiler used in drying the powder. The unfortunate victims were Henry Franklin, who leaves a wife and four children; Christy McCann, who leaves a wife and one child, and Michael Ha ney, a wife and three children, who are in Ireland. The loss is heavy, but

DR. R. L. LASKI, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, 343 Maje Street, Neer Union,



HUMPHREYS' Manual of all Diseases, By F. BUNCHREYS, M. D. CLOTH and GOLD

OMEOPATHIC

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OMAN! HER BEST PRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S EMALE REGULATOR

This famous remody most happily meets the demand of the age for woman a peculiar and multiform afflictions. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SFECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to so control the Menstran Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to denot the fact that this medicine does positively possess such controlling and regulating powers in simply to discredit the voluntary testinony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and liapniness. and happiness.

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FEMALE REGULATOR is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of medical science and practic perionce directed toward the benefit of

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